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PROGRESS REPORT ON THE AFRICAN HOUSEHOLD SURVEY CAPABILITY PROGRAMME

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The last progress report on the African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP) was presented to the workshop on household surveys for French-speaking African countries held in Addis Ababa in October 1986. The present report attempts to summarise the progress made in the programme so far, with emphasis on the last three years. As in the past, a report will be given on the implementation of the three components of the AHSCP, namely the country programmes, the regional advisory service and training (working groups, seminars and workshops). A brief information on relevant activities undertaken by the NHSCP Central Co-ordinating Unit of the United Nations Statistical Office, New York, will also be given. Finally, the issue of co-ordination of the African Household Survey Capability Programme with other survey programmes will be raised.

II. REVIEW OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

2. As of July 1989, 15 African countries are (Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe) were actively participating in the AHSCP.

3. In addition, there are 11 countries for which project proposals had been formulated. These are: Burundi, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland and the United Republic of Tanzania. Some of these countries and others not listed above are expected to join the AHSCP as active participants in the not too distant future.

4. A summary of progress made in implementing individual programmes, on a country by country basis, is given in the Annex. It should be pointed out that a number of countries such as Congo, Senegal and Sudan had been listed in the previous progress reports as having serious financial problems and being unable to implement their survey programmes in the form in which they were formulated without substantial assistance. The transition from non-active to active participants in the AHSCP takes place when adequate external funding is usually obtained for one or more of the components of the national survey programme.

5. A number of problems continue to inhibit the development and implementation of the AHSCP. As already pointed out in the previous progress reports, the major problem faced by the programme is the lack of funds in the participating countries to implement the household survey programmes that they require. It should be recalled that neither the UN Statistical Office which is responsible for the technical direction of NHSCP nor the ECA Statistics Division which co-ordinates the AHSCP have funds to

finance national survey programmes but they can assist in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of relevant UN specialized agencies to carry out preliminary negotiations with donor agencies. The relevant formal requests have to be submitted by the interested governments directly to the donor agencies.

6. A number of countries had difficulties in finding external donors. As a result, a few countries attempted to implement their programme of surveys with inadequate funding and consequently had to drastically reduce or abandon their programmes. However, some external funding had been secured by some African countries to support some of the household surveys in the national programmes. For example, Cameroon, Zambia and Zimbabwe were able to mobilize external financial support from various donors (UNDP, FRG, SIDA, etc.) for some of the surveys.

7. Another problem identified during the implementation of survey programmes related to data processing and analysis of results. Many countries had encountered considerable difficulty in processing, analysing and disseminating the results of their surveys in a timely manner. This problem still exists in many countries. It is due to a large extent to the non-availability of staff skilled in data processing and analysis and of appropriate computer equipment. Micro-computers with the appropriate software are now available in many African countries. Regional, subregional and national training courses being run by ECA and other organisations in data processing should help to improve the situation in the near future.

8. The individual programmes of household surveys should reflect as far as possible the real needs of the countries concerned, taking into account their specific conditions. It should be mentioned in this connection that a new approach has been proposed for the Benin household survey programme during a recent joint ECA/FAO/UN Statistical Office mission. It is envisaged to undertake a yearly agricultural survey under the Department of Agriculture and a yearly survey of economic and social conditions of households under the Department of Statistics (INSAE) starting in 1991, when the forthcoming population and housing census is expected to be completed. In addition to the above core surveys, specific surveys (modules) are proposed to be conducted each year according to the requirements and the priorities of the country. The programme consists mainly in building up progressively a monitoring statistical system based on the two yearly surveys aiming essentially to provide the government quickly and regularly key indicators to implement, follow up, and assess its structural programme. This system is being integrated within the AHSCP.

III. THE REGIONAL ADVISORY SERVICE IN HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

9. It should be pointed out that the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP), for which AHSCP is a regional variant, is a major technical co-operation effort in statistics of the entire UN family including the UN Headquarters, the regional commissions and a number of specialised agencies particularly ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, and WHO. The programme was co-sponsored and supported by the UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and the World Bank. However, a number of bilateral and other multi-lateral agencies, including the European Economic Community (EEC), have also made valuable contributions.

10. The regional component of the AHSCP was initiated in 1978 with the financial assistance of UNDP. Two posts of household survey specialists existed under the UNDP-financed project. However, during 1986, one of the two posts was abolished due to financial constraints after the incumbent of the post separated from ECA at the end of 1985. Instead, a provision was made to enable the recruitment of more consultants in various specialized fields of household surveys such as sample design, data processing and data analysis. So far consultants have been recruited only for sample design. Work in data processing has been done by ECA staff and in data analysis by the ECA/ILO Regional Adviser in Household Surveys.

11. As of 1 July 1987, the regional component of AHSCP was integrated into a large project entitled "Statistical Development Programme for Africa" (SDPA) which deals, in addition to household surveys, with statistical training, national accounts and statistical data base. The new project, which is under the UNDP Fourth Cycle Regional Programme for Africa (1987-1991), has five advisers specialized in the various areas indicated above but operating in an integrated manner. In addition to one household surveys specialist, there is also one statistical training adviser who also deals with household surveys.

12. Moreover, the International Labour Office (ILO) has provided since 1979 one post of regional adviser in household surveys (labour force and household income and expenditure surveys) and associated travel funds. Also the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany provided inputs to the programme through the provision of a data processing specialist and associated travel funds and computer equipment during the period May 1986 to June 1988.

13. It should also be pointed out that the regional advisers under the Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics financed by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) also undertake missions related to demographic surveys.

14. In total 70 advisory missions were undertaken by the Regional Advisers and the regular budget staff of the ECA Statistics Division in the field of household surveys during the period January 1986 - June 1989, that is about 20 missions per year. The main purposes of these missions were as follows:

- preliminary investigations to ensure that a country has the necessary facilities for implementing household survey programmes;

- formulation of country project proposals under AHSCP;

- assistance in planning and managing a household survey programme;

- assistance in developing an appropriate survey methodology including sample design, operational matters, concepts and definitions, survey questionnaires, processing issues and tabulation plans;

- assistance in analysing the survey results and in preparing the reports of the surveys; and

- assistance in improving the performance of survey staff through formal and informal training.

15. The issue of co-ordination of missions undertaken by a number of agencies including ECA, the UN Statistical Office, ILO, FAO, and UNICEF on household surveys needs to be raised here. In a number of cases, difficulties had been encountered in ensuring a proper co-ordination of missions involving the requesting governments and the participating agencies. However, it is gratifying to note that the attachment of the ILO Regional Adviser to the AHSCP regional team has facilitated greatly this co-ordination and has enabled a number of requests from African Governments to be met in a timely manner. Also the fact that the Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics, financed by UNFPA, is located at the ECA Statistics Division, has contributed to facilitate the co-ordination in respect of demographic surveys. Co-ordination with UN Statistical Office and FAO has also been generally good. Efforts are underway to strengthen the co-ordination with UNICEF. Meetings involving the Central Co-ordinating Unit of NHSCP, ECA and the World Bank have been held to try to improve co-ordination between the AHSCP and the surveys under the UNDP/World Bank Project on Social Dimensions of Adjustment. The issue of co-ordination of the AHSCP with other programmes of surveys is considered more extensively in a separate paper.

16. In addition to advisory missions, the regional advisers have also prepared technical papers dealing with the various aspects of household surveys such as survey methodology, sample design, data processing, data analysis and applications and dissemination of survey data. Most of these studies have been presented to the various seminars, workshops and working groups organized under the AHSCP.

IV. TRAINING

17. Meetings organized within the framework of AHSCP have always put emphasis on training aspects, mainly in the form of exchange of experiences. Three meetings on household surveys had been organized since 1986 under the AHSCP before the present working group.

18. One workshop on household surveys for French-speaking African countries was held in Addis Ababa from 20-24 October 1986. Eighteen experts from the following countries participated: Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Togo, Tunisia and Zaire. The workshop considered the problems of integration of household surveys, technical and organizational issues of budget consumption surveys and surveys of household economic activity, quality control of data, data analysis and applications and report writing and dissemination of the results.

19. Also, two working groups on organization, content and methodology of household surveys, with special emphasis on data processing, were organized in November 1987, one for the French- and the other for the English-speaking African countries. The two working groups were organized by ECA under the AHSCP with the financial support from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany under a bilateral technical co-operation arrangement.

20. The French group was attended by ten data processing experts and statisticians from the following countries: Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Rwanda. The same number of national experts from the following countries participated in the English group: Botswana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

21. The two working groups reviewed among other items the problems of management and planning of surveys with special reference to data processing, data entry and data editing, the development of statistical data base and the production of reports.

22. It should also be indicated as previously mentioned that the on-the-job training of survey staff is an important element of the missions undertaken by regional advisers under the AHSCP.

23. Furthermore, use was made of existing statistical training centres to teach the various disciplines relevant to the successful implementation of household surveys programme. Most of the requirements for such training have been included in the curricula of many of the existing centres participating in the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA). In addition, during the preparation of guide syllabuses for statistical training at the various levels, within the framework of STPA, special attention was given to household survey methodology in the training programmes of the STPA centres.

24. It should also be indicated that some statistical training institutions outside Africa which are associated with STPA, such as the Munich Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics and the International Statistical Programs Center (ISPC), Washington, organize short-term courses in household surveys.

25. Finally, it should be noted that the NHSCP Regional Training Programme in Household Surveys organized at New Delhi, India, in collaboration with the Government of India under the plan for technical co-operation among developing countries, has been extended with assistance from UNDP for three more years (1989-1991). Two training courses will be organized in 1989, one from 14 October to 17 November on electronic data processing and the other from 27 November to 15 December for training of trainers on sampling and household survey methodology. Participants from the African region have been invited to attend these courses.

V. NHSCP CENTRAL CO-ORDINATION UNIT (CCU)

26. The NHSCP Central Co-ordinating Unit at the UN Statistical Office, New York, has participated in a number of joint missions for the formulation of household surveys project proposals in the African region. There is no major problem in the co-ordination of such missions between ECA and the UN Statistical Office since there is consultation on a day-to-day basis.

27. The CCU has been actively involved in the development and the implementation of the Pan Arab Project for Child Development (PAPCHILD), a project sponsored by the League of Arab States for the organization of maternal and child health surveys. A number of countries in Africa such as Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia are participating in this project. The CCU has assisted the project in the development of survey methodology, questionnaires and other survey instruments. Survey activities at the country level are co-ordinated with NHSCP.

28. As regards meetings, a joint UN/ILO working group on household surveys was organized at Geneva in January/February 1989 to discuss the NHSCP technical study on household income and expenditure survey and the ILO manual on surveys of the economically active population. The UN Statistical Office including the CCU has also assisted ECA in the organization of workshops and seminars. In addition, it co-sponsored the workshop on Food Supply Information Systems in Africa held in Nairobi, Kenya, with the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC), and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT) in March 1989. Furthermore, the CCU contributed to and participated in a household surveys seminar held at Maseru, Lesotho, in January 1989 in which ten countries of Eastern and Southern Africa were represented.

29. The CCU undertakes and publishes a number of technical studies in the field of household surveys. During the last year, three technical studies have been finalized and sent for printing. These are:

- Assessing the nutritional status of children (in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO);

- Measuring literacy through household surveys (in collaboration with UNESCO); and

- Household income and expenditure surveys (in collaboration with ILO, the World Bank and the regional commissions).

30. Another study on "Measuring health through household surveys", undertaken in collaboration with WHO and UNICEF, is in progress. Also a methodological study of household surveys of agriculture has been initiated in collaboration with FAO and CFTC. In this connection, several country level case studies have already been completed.

VI. CO-ORDINATION OF THE AHSCP WITH OTHER SURVEY PROGRAMMES

31. A number of household survey programmes are being implemented in Africa. These include, in addition to the AHSCP, the household surveys carried out within the framework of the Social Dimensions of Structural Adjustment (SDA) and the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) sponsored by the World Bank, the PAPCHILD project, the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) sponsored by USAID through Westinghouse, the Food and Nutrition Surveillance Programme sponsored by UNICEF and WHO and the programme on Monitoring and Achievement of Social Goals in the 1990s, proposed by a working group of UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Statistical Office.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

32. Significant progress has been achieved in the implementation of the African Household Survey Capability Programme. However, the performance has not been as high as was expected when the programme was established. The main constraint seems to be funding from external sources and the current economic financial crisis which affects severely the African region. In this context a further review of the individual survey programmes may become necessary in order to formulate relatively modest but viable programmes of household surveys. An appeal should also be made to donor agencies to provide more substantial financial assistance to the least developed countries of the region to enable them to implement the household surveys programmes that they require to provide data needed for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of their development plans. The support of donor agencies for the organization of seminars, workshops and working groups continue to be necessary to allow a fruitful exchange of ideas and experiences between countries and to introduce survey personnel to new developments in the household surveys field. Training has been determined to be a key element in the process of making African survey personnel more self-reliant.

33. The problems of data processing and data applications and analysis should receive due attention. The results of the surveys should be made available as quickly as possible in order to fully meet the demands of the users. Otherwise the latter may be attempted to find other ways and means of implementing their programmes without the benefit of reliable data.

34. The issue of co-ordination of missions and other activities in the field of household surveys is already a matter of discussion among the agencies concerned. Meanwhile, the solution adopted by ILO consisting of assigning one household survey specialist to the regional team of African Household Survey Capability Programme has been found to be cost effective. ILO should be commended for adopting this approach.

35. Finally, it should again be stressed that a concerted action by African Governments, intergovernmental organizations and donor agencies is essential to ensure the continuity of the African Household Survey Capability Programme in a form which would effectively support African development.

ANNEX

Summary of progress made in implementing individual household surveys programmes in countries which have active survey operations under the African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP)

1. Benin:

The following surveys have been carried out in the 1980s:

- National demographic survey with repeated rounds (1981-1982), with UNFPA financial support;
- Fertility Survey (1982), under the sponsorship of the International Statistical Institute;
- Budget and Consumption survey in Cotonou (from November to December 1982);
- Budget consumption survey with national coverage (1986-1987), with assistance from France (data processing and training) and the Commission of the European Communities (field survey);

The results of the fertility survey and the budget consumption survey in Cotonou have been published. The data from the 1986-1987 budget consumption survey are being processed.

In addition an annual survey of agricultural production has been carried out by the Ministry of Rural Development within the framework of the FAO project on support to integrated rural development.

A joint mission comprising representatives of ECA, the United Nations Statistical Office and FAO was undertaken to Cotonou in June 1989 to assist the Government in the reformulation of the household survey programme of Benin. The new programme includes:

- A yearly agricultural survey starting in 1991;
- A yearly survey on economic and social conditions of households starting in 1991;
- A demographic and health survey in 1992;
- An educational, employment and migration survey in 1993;
- A survey on informal sector in 1994; and

- An agricultural census in 1991-1992.

The total budget is estimated at US$ 5.6 million of which US$ 2.9 million represent the external contribution. UNDP and UNICEF have expressed high interest in the programme. However, no commitment has been made yet.

2. Botswana:

The Continuous Household Integrated Programme of Surveys (CHIPS) has completed the following surveys:

- Primary health care survey (1983)

- Labour force survey (1984-1985);

- Household income and expenditure survey (1985-1986);

- Demographic survey (1987-1988); and

- Demographic and health survey (1988).

The demographic and health survey field work ended in December 1988 and a preliminary report has already been issued. The demographic survey has not yet been analysed due to the fact that some records were lost on the computer file. It is hoped that the processing of these two surveys will be completed by the end of 1989. All the earlier surveys have been processed.

It should also be indicated that the Agricultural Statistics Unit conducts household surveys using a master sample based on the 1981 census. This master sample is slightly different from that employed by CHIPS.

The Government has requested an inter-agency mission during the latter part of 1989 to review the progress of CHIPS and make recommendations for future surveys and also to review the possibility of using one frame for the two systems (CHIPS and agricultural surveys).

3. Cameroon:

The revised survey programme was as follows:

- Household budget and consumption survey (1983-1984);

- Labour force survey (1984-1985);

- Population census (1986);

- Survey on health and environment, demographic and housing (1987); and

- Survey on social perspectives and rural development (1988).

After the initial delays in preparatory work, the household budget and consumption survey started in September 1983. The field work was completed a year later. The results of the survey have been processed and published. Assistance has been provided by ECA in the finalisation of detailed tables concerning the structure of food consumption and the standard errors of estimates as well as in the training of staff in the use of statistical software packages on microcomputers.

A population and housing census was carried out in April 1987 with UNFPA financial assistance. This has led to changes in the timing of some of the activities in the survey programme. A post-enumeration survey with a demographic module has been undertaken soon after the population census. This was expected to be followed in 1988 by a labour force survey with a module dealing with the conditions of women. However, ECA does not have any news about this survey.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has provided assistance to Cameroon in respect of its household survey programme in the form of some equipment and vehicles. The main cost of the survey programme has been supported by the Government itself.

4. Ethiopia:

The following surveys have been carried out under the Rural Integrated Household Survey Capability Programme (RIHSCP):

- Annual round of agricultural survey (current agricultural survey, crop production forecasting survey and retail and producer price survey);

- Household income consumption and expenditure survey (1981);

- Demographic and labour force surveys (1981/1982); and

- Health and nutrition survey (1982-1983).

The RIHSCP has been implemented as part of the integrated food and agriculture statistics programme with support from FAO/UNDP/UNICEF which has also provided financial and technical assistance. The Ethiopian Central Statistical Authority has published a methodological report on the RIHSCP covering the period 1980-1983. A population and housing census was carried out in 1984.

The Central Statistical Authority undertook steps to prepare for a programme of surveys in urban areas including an income and expenditure survey, a labour force survey and a nutrition and health survey. The urban and rural labour force surveys were planned to be carried out in 1987/1988. A national family and fertility survey is also underway with UNFPA financial assistance.

5. Ghana:

The tentative programme of surveys formulated in November 1985 with the assistance of an inter-agency mission comprising representatives of ECA, UN Statistical Office and Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) was as follows:

- Household income, expenditure and consumption, including food and nutrition survey: 1986-1987;
- Fertility, mortality, maternal and child health, disabilities (physical and mental): 1987-1988;
- Labour force, literacy, education and migration, with supplementary modules on women, children, youth and the aged: (1988-1989);
- Household economic activities (agricultural and non-agricultural), including inputs and outputs, disposal of output and stocks, fixed assets and loans taken: 1989-1990;
- Housing and environment: access to and utilisation of social services and amenities (including community level facilities): 1990-1991.

The project proposal was approved by the Ghana Government. It was envisaged to combine it with the Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS) supported by the World Bank. However, only the GLSS surveys have been carried out so far.

At the time of writing this paper, an inter-agency mission comprising the UN Statistical Office, the World Bank and ECA was planned to visit Ghana from 31 July to 4 August to review the Ghana household survey programme, discuss possible co-ordination of SDA/GLSS and National Household Survey Capability Programme activities and advise on an integrated programme. The outcome of the inter-agency mission will be reported at the working group.

6. Kenya:

The following surveys have been carried out under the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP) for Kenya:

- Rural literacy survey;
- Rural household budget survey;
- Urban budget survey;
- National demographic survey (1983);
- Crop forecasting survey and market price collection;
- Agriculture production survey (1986);
- Rural access roads survey.
- Rural housing survey (July-September 1988);
- Demographic and health survey (October-December 1988); and
- Rural labour force survey (1988).

Due to financial constraints the programme originally planned has been implemented on a modified scale. The programme has received some assistance from NORAD (Norway) and the Overseas Development Administration (U.K.).

A joint mission comprising the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) and ECA visited Kenya in May 1986 at the request of the Government to review the backlog that exists in processing and release of data collected in NASSEP I, review the work programme for NASSEP II and assess data processing constraints from a longer term point of view.

A national symposium on household capability surveys was held in Nairobi from 5 to 9 September 1988 to discuss the results of the surveys so far conducted, ascertain the data needs of the potential users and advise on survey programme for the next five years.

It is expected that the survey activities will resume after the 1989 Population and Housing Census of Kenya.

7. Lesotho:

The household survey programme as envisaged was as follows:

- Household income expenditure and savings, in two rounds (1984-1986);
- Labour force and migration (1986-1987);
- Literacy, health and nutrition (1987-1988);
- Housing, sanitation, environment and energy consumption (1988-1989); and
- Household Budget and food consumption.

The cost of the entire programme was estimated at US$ 5.9 million of which the Government would meet the equivalent of US$ 4.3 million including almost all the local operational costs, an increasing share of the additional cost of strengthening the field staff and the capital cost of computer hardware.

Although the household survey programme envisaged a household income and expenditure survey to start with, it could not be taken up as proposed due to lack of the necessary resources and technical assistance. The programme however started with a survey of the labour force and migration (1985-1986). This survey has been completed and the results have been published.

The second survey undertaken under the programme for 1986-1987 is a household budget survey covering expenditure and consumption. The results of the survey have been published.

External assistance for the above surveys has been provided by the Government of Sweden (experts and short term consultants) and Austria (expert), the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) (fellowships for training six middle level staff at EASTC) and UNDP (maintenance of computer hardware, rental and

computer software, installation of air conditioning, fire fighting equipment and training of data processing staff).

The annual survey of agriculture and livestock production constitutes a constant element of the household survey programme.

It should also be mentioned that a health and nutrition survey was conducted in 1988-1989.

A regional household survey seminar was organized by the Lesotho Bureau of Statistics and Statistics Sweden, with funding provided by Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), in Maseru from 16 to 19 January 1989. The objectives of the seminar were to improve user/producer co-operation and to permit a sharing of experiences of African countries in the field of household surveys. The seminar was also used as the forum to release the results of the 1986-1987 household budget survey as well as a publication entitled "Basuto Women and their Men".

An inter-agency mission is planned to be undertaken towards the end of 1989 to assist the Government in the formulation of future programme of household surveys.

8. Malawi:

The following surveys have been carried out under the Malawi programme of household surveys:

- National sample survey of agriculture (1980-1981);
- Annual survey of agriculture;
- Demographic survey (October-November 1982);
- Labour force survey (November-December 1983);
- Survey of handicapped persons (November-December 1983);
- Family formation survey (May-July 1984); and
- Housing survey (May-June 1986).

The results of all the above surveys have been published. Financial support has been provided by the World Bank and UNDP for the implementation of the programme.

The population and housing census was held in September-October 1987. Therefore the household activities had to be suspended until the enumeration was over. A household income and expenditure survey was planned to be undertaken in 1988-1989. However, ECA does not have any information about the current position on this survey.

9. Mali:

The following surveys have been carried out under the Mali Household Capability Programme:

- Annual agricultural survey (1983-1984, 1985-1986, 1986-1987, 1987-1988);

- Agricultural census (1984);

- Demographic survey (1985); and

- Budget and consumption survey (1987-1988).

In 1985 the annual agricultural survey was significantly changed by adding crop forecasting to the initial phase which dealt with crop area and production, cattle and agricultural equipment and inputs. All the survey outputs had been delayed due to the inadequacy of the computer facilities available at the National Statistical Office (DNSI). However, a significant progress has been achieved in the recent years in the publication of the survey results following the provision of microcomputer to the regional offices, thus facilitating the data entry in the field. All the survey results have been published except those for the budget and consumption survey which is being processed.

The UNDP financed project MLI/82/015 on Household Survey Capability Programme has been extended for a new period of three years (1987-1989) under a new project MLI/86/010. The objectives of the new project have been widened to include agricultural services and informal sector. The preparation for the latter is well advanced at the time of writing this report.

10. Morocco:

The survey programme consists of the following rounds:

- Annual employment survey (1984-88)

- Household income, expenditure and consumption survey, nutrition status survey (1988)

- Multi-round demographic survey (1984-86)

- Survey of handicrafts (1984)

- Survey of basic needs (1985)

The following household surveys have been carried out:

- National survey on economically active population:

  . Urban areas: 1984/1985, 1986/1987, 1987/1988 (annual)

  . Rural areas: 1986, 1988 (biennial)

- Household consumption and expenditure survey (1984/1985); and

- A survey of handicrafts.

A national multi-round demographic survey is also being implemented under the project MOR/87/P08.

Some problems have been encountered at the data processing stage but these were being solved. Assistance has been provided by UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF and USAID for the implementation of the project.

11. Rwanda:

The following surveys have been undertaken under the Rwanda household survey programme:

- Fertility survey (1983), carried out by the National Office of Population (ONAPO), Ministry of Health;

- Household budget and consumption surveys:

  . Rural areas (1981-1983);

  . Urban areas: (1984-1986);

Assistance has been provided by USAID for the conduct of the fertility survey. The household and consumption survey was financed by the Rwanda Government with technical assistance provided by the French Government.

The processing of the survey data has been delayed due to lack of data processing personnel and equipment. However, this problem was being solved and the first results of the survey were out.

A national labour force survey has been conducted in 1988-1989 both in the rural and urban areas. Assistance has been provided by the ECA/ILO Regional Adviser in Household Surveys in the planning and questionnaire design and by the Data Processing Specialist under a bilateral co-operation arrangement with the FRG Government in the development of data entry procedures for the survey.

The future plan includes the conduct of the population and housing censuses in 1989 and a survey on informal sector in 1990.

In addition the Ministry of Agriculture carries out an annual agricultural survey including livestock. The Ministry of Health (ONAPO) will also continue to undertake surveys in its area.

12. Sierra Leone:

A household survey programme had started in Sierra Leone in 1976/1977 with a survey relating to demographic aspects and income and expenditure. This was followed in 1977/1978 by a household survey covering housing and employment. Outputs from these two surveys were considerably delayed due to problems in the design of sample, questionnaire and processing systems. The results of the 1976/1977 survey were released in 1980 but the processing of the second survey was abandoned. No other household survey has been conducted between 1978 and 1987.

Following the conduct of the population and housing census in December, 1985, a joint ECA/FAO/UN Statistical Office/ Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) mission assisted the Government in November 1986 in the formulation of a new five year programme comprising the following surveys:

- Household income and expenditure, and household economic activities (July 1987-June 1988);
- Labour force, employment and unemployment, migration (January-December 1989); and
- Demographic and social aspects including housing, health and education (July 1990-June 1991).

A proposal was made to combine the labour force and migration survey with the household income, consumption and expenditure survey in order to save cost and resources. However, this approach has been abandoned in view of its complexity and other problems related to a heavy reporting and processing burden and non-sampling errors due to recall problems.

Finally the Sierra Leone Government has given higher priority to the manpower aspects of structural adjustments (SDA). Therefore, the labour force survey has been carried out in 1988 and was expected to be completed in early June 1989. Preparations for the income and expenditure survey was expected to begin soon after so that it can be undertaken around October 1989.

In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture is expected to continue the sample census of agriculture as an annual feature of the Sierra Leone household surveys programme.

13. Sudan:

Sudan had formulated a household survey programme to be implemented as follows: demographic survey (1983-1984); labour force and migration (1984-1986); income consumption and expenditure (1986-1988); and social survey (1987-1988). Unfortunately the food and economic crisis, which affected the African region and particularly Sudan, had made it impossible to start the programme. There was also the problem of high turnover of trained personnel from the Department of Statistics. The last survey undertaken in the country was the 1978-1980 household income and expenditure survey.

At the request of the Sudan Government a joint ECA/ILO/FAO mission visited Khartoum in May 1987 to assist in formulation of a new household survey programme. The mission proposed a relatively light programme to be undertaken during the four-year salvation and development plan (1987-1991) as follows:

- Household income, consumption and expenditure survey (1988); and

- National migration and labour force survey (1989)

Although the implementation of this new survey programme has been delayed, preparatory work is well advanced for the conduct of the two surveys. The migration and labour force survey is expected to be administered as a special module to sampled households selected for interview in the 1988-1989 household economic survey in Sudan.

14. Zambia:

The Zambia household survey programme comprises the following:

- Annual integrated agricultural survey;
- Labour force survey with modules on social variables and conditions (1984-1985);
- Multi-round demographic survey with modules on social statistics (1985-1986);
- Multi-round demographic survey with modules on social variables such as those relating to health and nutrition (1986-1987); and
- Income, consumption and expenditure survey (1987-1988).

An annual agricultural survey has been conducted. The first phase of the labour force survey was carried out in August-September 1986. Due to shortage of funds and resources facing the programme, the implementation of the second phase of the labour force survey had been delayed until May-June 1987. This second phase has combined demographic and labour force aspects.

A joint ILO/ECA/UN Statistical Office/UNICEF mission visited Zambia in May 1989 to assist the Government in the formulation of a new household survey programme. The outcome of this mission will also be reported to the Working Group.

15. Zimbabwe:

The Zimbabwe Household Survey Capability Programme (ZNHSCP) was formulated in 1982 and is being implemented by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in co-operation with other ministries and departments and with the financial and technical support of the Government, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, SIDA and USAID. Since the establishment of the ZNHSCP, the following surveys have been carried out:

- Demographic socio-economic surveys (1983/1984);
- Annual agricultural and livestock survey, starting from 1983/1984);
- Nutrition survey of children under five years (1984/1985; and 1985/1986);

- Energy use survey, March/April 1984;

- Water and sanitation survey (May 1984);

- Contraceptive prevalence survey (1983-1984);

- Income, consumption and expenditure survey (September 1984-September 1985);

- Labour force survey (February 1986-February 1987);

- Literacy survey (October-November 1986);

- Annual rural price survey (the first survey was carried out in March 1987); and

- Intercensal demographic survey (August-September 1987).

The major criticism of ZNHSCP is lack of timeliness of results. Data processing is still a serious long standing problem of the whole of CSO in general and of the household survey programme in particular. This has been largely due to shortage of hardware, software, experienced programmers and specialized staff for data analysis. Efforts were being made to solve this problem.

Workshop of producers and users of statistics was organized by the Central Statistical Office in Harare, from 14 to 16 October 1987. The workshop, supported by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) was attended by participants from the Government, educational, research and business institutions and from international organizations. It considered, inter alia, the present status and planned activities of the Zimbabwe National Household Survey Capability Programme. Besides, the continuance of the annual agricultural and livestock survey and the quarterly price surveys, the following surveys were expected to be conducted before the 1992 population and housing census: demographic and health survey (1987-1988), in conjunction with the second round of the intercensal demographic survey; distribution survey (1988-1989); transport survey (1988-1989); labour force survey (1989-1990); income, consumption and expenditure survey (1990-1991); and census of distribution (1991-1992).